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THE POLITICAL FIELD.

THIRD PARTY CONVENTIONS. PROHIBITION TICKETS IN MASSACHUSETTS AND PENN-SYLVANIA-THE MASSACHUSETTS LABOR REFORM-ERS TO CONFER WITH THE WORKINGMEN-MR. RANDALL'S HOPES-MR. ADAMS FOR EX-GOV.

The Prohibition parties of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania held their Conventions yesterday, and nominated full State tickets. Pennsylvania, where the Prohibitionists poll a large vote, the proceedings of the Convention were watched with considerable interest by Republicans and Democrats. The Labor Reformers of Massachusetts met at Boston, and decided to confer with the Workingmen's Convention, which meets next month. Gov. Connor's plurality in Maine will exceed 11,500. Mr. Randall is confident of his election as Speaker. The proposition to call a Constitutional Convention in California was defeated. Mr. Adams recommends the nomination of ex-Gov. Gaston by the Massachusetts Democrats. It is stated that the roll of the new House of Representatives will show a Democratic majority of 11.

THE MAINE VOTE NEARLY COMPLETE. CONNOR'S MAJORITY OVER WILLIAMS WILL BE

OVER 11,000. AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 12.—The returns from 389 towns give Connor (Rep.), 50,383 votes for Governor, Williams (Dem.), 38,609, Munson (Greenback), 4,908, and scattering, 747. The towns and plantations still to be heard from, last year gave 4,138 Republican votes and 4,401 Democratic votes.

The estimates at The Kennebee Journal office are that the Democrats will have a small majority in these towns, and that the final official majority of Connor over Williams will slightly exceed 11,500.

MR. RANDALL FULL OF HOPE. HE IS CONFIDENT OF HIS ELECTION AS SPEAKER. [BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Sept. 12.-Mr. Randall, in a letter to a friend here, says that he is very confident of his election as Speaker. He does not give details, and his plan of campaign is probably only understood by himself. He evidently places great reliance in the Southern vote. The fact that letters have been received from two or three Southern representatives of the Texas Pacific Railroad within the last few days, advocating Mr. Randall's election, seems at least indirectly to confirm the stories that the Southern men thruk Mr. Randall would be mere favorable to their subsidy schemes than his past

THE ROLL OF THE HOUSE, CLERK ADAMS'S ROLL WILL GIVE THE DEMOCRATS

PLEVEN MAJORITY. Vashington, Sept. 12.—Clerk Adams has arrived here for the purpose of making the official preparation of the rell of the next House of Representatives. While he has been absent from the city, most of the cases which he had regarded as musettled have as sumed such shape as to decide his action. His friends at the Capital say the roll, as he will probably arrange it, gives a Democratic majority of eleven, with the chances that this majority will not be increased more than one.

PENNSYLVANIA'S PROHIBITIONISTS,

A STATE TICKET NOMINATED AT HARRISBURG-SY-NOP-IS OF THE PLATFORM-BEPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC INTEREST IN THE CONVENTION.

Harmsburg, Penn., Sept. 12.—The State outbitten Convention met in this city to-by, about only five delegates being present. Considerable intercan's, for the latter, if they keep the 13,000 and in 1875, will assuredly hold the balance of Supreme Court Judge-A. D. Winten, of Luzerne

onity.

State Treasurer - Samuel Cornett, of Chester County.

Auditor General - A. Baker, of Cambria County.

Of course the convention had to have a platform, very Of course the convention had to have a platform, very lengthy and verbose, of which the following is a synopsis:

That it is not right for the State to sanction the liquor traffic; that income and pastify the liquor traffic; that income and pastify the liquor traffic; that the flower traffic; that the flower traffic; that the flower traffic is that the flower traffic is that the flower traffic is the problem and Democratic narries have failed to permit the result to seneral marginalities, and that the support of the Prohibition party is an imperative necessity.

The Republican and Democratic parties are arraigned as being labe to their duty on the inquery greatenant in the Prohibition had been expected by run; that capital and labor will before understand cach other when dram shops are removed; that a State police is necessary; that the platform adopted by the National Prohibition party at the velocity, in May, 1876, is endorsed; that "we endorse the candidates presented to day;" that "we chank food for the progress of the temperature cause and the prohibition vote."

An Executive Committee was appointed, of which

An Executive Committee was appointed, of which James Black of Lancaster was made Chairman. The convention also adopted the sixth section of the National Platterm, which has reference to the prohibition of ord cary labor, or business, and the running of railroad trains on Sunday. The convention then adjourned sine

PROBUBITION IN MASSACHUSETTS. JUDGE B. C. PITMAN FOR GOVERNOR-OTHER NOMI-

NATIONS-THE PLATFORM. Wercester, Mass., Sept. 12.-About 700 delegates were present at the State Convention of the Probabitory party, to-day. The convention was called to order at 11:25 by W. H. Colcord, of Boston, Chairman of the State Central Committee, A temporary organ, the Boston and New-England banks comes

by Mr. Lethrop, the usual committees were appointed. While waiting for the Committee on Organization to report, the Rev. George H. Vibbert addressed the convention. The Rev. D. C. Eddy, of Hyde Park, was chosen as permanent President. He delivered an address, and declined to allow his name to be placed on the tleket. Mr. Eddy's speech, which declared that this party would not harmonize with either the Republican or the Democratic theory, was loudly applauded. E. T. Duoley, of Boston, effered the following resolution, Duoley, of Boston, officed the following resolution; which was referred to the Commistee on Resolutions:

Descreed, That we have in the Adalmistration of our National affairs gentlemen, whose partfolish and states neashing we can truet, and we must heartily commend the course of our President in adherma; io his promises, and pulling into execution whe and exceeding the their for the reform of our civil service, and the establishment of permanent union, pures and prosperity throughout our land.

The resolution was greated with considerable ap-Mr. Vibbert continued his appeal for probibition, and

The convention reassembled at 2 o'clock, when it was moved that five-minute speeches for discussion of the merits of various candidates for Governor be made, John A. Stott, of Lowell. Messrs. Powers and Cushing also spoke in favor of Mayor Stott. The name of John I. Baker was received with applianse, but some speakers felt that he was too old, and stated that a disposition was manifest on the part of many delegates to substitute another man. The names of E. A. Morse, of Canton, Wendell Phillips and Judge R. C. Pitman, of Newton. were introduced as candidates, the latter being well received. The time for discussion having expired, an informal ballot was ordered, and the names of Messrs. Morse and Stott were withdrawn in favor of Judge Pitman. Later the name of Mr. Baker was withdrawn. Judge Pitman received 526 votes out of a total of 578,

and was nominated by acclamation.

speech, and the remainder of the ticket was then nomin-

For Lieutenant Governor-George C. Ewing, of Holyoke. Secretary of State-D. B. Gurney, of South Abington. Treasurer-D. N. Skillings, of Winchester. Attorney-Ge eral-Orun T. Gray, of Hyde Park. Auditor-Jonathan H. Orne, of Marbiehead.

The convention was then adjourned. The following is a summary of the resolutions adopted

by the convention:

The resolutions declare that no party can settle the policy of the State toward the liquor question without an open, arowed party issue, and a distinct, inquestioned decision at the polis, and that no such issue can be made by a party divided between liconse and prohibition. A party with such an issue is an indispensable necessity, and the Prohibition party is the only one which presents a state issue to the people of this commonwealth. They also declare that the real remedy for the present distress among the laboring men, here an elsewhere, is to save, by legal prohibition, the annual waste of the \$700,000.000,000 and the property of the present distress among the laboring men, here an elsewhere, is to save, by legal prohibition, the annual waste of the \$700,000.000.000 and the prohibition is at the outset, and that his prop sed renomination should be regarded as an open challenge to every Prohibitionist all remaining in the Republican party, and should be responded to as such with alacrity.

The resolutions bid Godspeed to the Reform Clubs of

the State, and reaffirm the determination of the party to give the ballot to women.

ADAMS FOR GASTON.

HE HAS ADDRESSED A LETTER TO THE MASSACHU-SETTS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, RECOMMEND-ING THE EX-GOVERNOR'S RENOMINATION. Boston, Sept. 12 .- The Traveller says, in ref-

crence to the Democratic State Convention, which is to e held te-morrow:

be held to-morrow:

The letter of the Hon, Charles Francis Adams, written several days since, and addressed to the Chairman of the Convention, will be read directly after the Convention is organized, probably by Judge Abbott. The letter refers to the past histoly of the Democracy; pays a handsome tribute to the Hon. Wm. Gaston for yielding the nomination has year in favor of the writer, and cordially recommends his nomination by the Convention. Judge Abbott will make a brief address, after which he will propose the name of the Hon. Wm. Gaston, of Boston, as the choice of the convention, and, more, that it be declared by acclamation.

Charles P. Thompson, of Gloucester, has written a letter to the convention, signifying ids willingness to accept the nomination for Attorney-General, provided that Mr. Gaston is nominated for Governor.

GOVERNMENT AID TO LABORING MEN.

Madison, Wis., Sept. 12.-During the ses sion of the Republican Convention yesterday, the follow-ing resolution was introduced and adopted: Resolved. That the Republican party is in favor of an appropriation by Congress for the purpose of assisting, under suituable regulations, the surplus laboring men of the larger eties and mining districts, to settle on the

San Francisco, Sept. 12.—The election retuens as to calling a Constitutional Convention are very cagre, but there seems to be no doubt that the question

Philadelenia, Sept. 12 .- At the Democratic onvention held here to-day James R. Ludlow received the nomination for Jange of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, D. Newlin Fel) for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 3, Robert E. Patakon for City Comroller, and Henry S. Hogert for District Atterney.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER IN BROOKLYN.

Ward Republican Association of Brooklyn last evening, the following Federal office-holders' resignations were ne-

WASHINGTON.

ANOTHER CUSTOM HOUSE REPORT.

THE APPRAISER'S OFFICE IN THIS CITY ESCAPES WITH LESS CRITICISM THAN THE WEIGHER'S DE-PARTMENT-RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE COM-

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNEAL Washington, Sept. 12,-secretary Sherman has received the fourth report of the New-York Custom House Commission, but has not yet had an opportunity to examine it in detail. He will give it his attention to-morrow. The report is mainly confined to the affairs of the Appraiser's Office, which escapes with a much less severe criticism than did finds considerable room for improvement in the management, and some in the personnel of the force, nies have experienced in securing prompt inspection and delivery of goods imported by them are discussed at some length. The express companies claim that the chief element of success in their business lies in their ability to transport goods with more than ordinary rapidity, and this, they say, is very difficult for them to do ander the present management of the Appraiser's Office, The Commission is also of opinion that the Appraiser's stores should not be located at so great a distance from the rest of the Custom House business

Secretary Sherman decided to delay action upon the report of the Commission, relative to the Weighers' Department, until he has thoroughly examined the arguments presented by the Weighers.

THE REDEMPTION AGENCY.

THE ASSESSMENT FOR EXPENSES ONE-SIXTH OF ONE PER CENT-TWO HUNDRED AND ELEVEN NA-TIONAL BANKS IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Sept. 12.—The National Bank Redemption 'Agency has completed its annual assess-ment of the banks for the expenses of the agency. The total amount expended this year was \$357,066. The assessmen; is one-sixth of one per cent. Last year the perence is due to a large increase in redemption, and to a Reston banks is \$46,649, while the assessment for the New-York City banks is only \$18,272. This is due to the fact that there is much more circulation and greater activity in New-England. The money from ization was effected by the choice of Thomas J. more rapidly than from any other section. Lothrop, of Taunton, as Chairman, and Charles

The light redemptions for the New-York banks are in

A. Hovey, of Southboro, and J. W. Brown, of
part accounted for from the fact that many of them are part accounted for from the fact that many of them are as Secretaries. After a brief speech reducing their circulation, and that the reductions do not appear on the bank books of the Redemption Agency. The reduction of circulation of National Banks is not going on as rapidly now as it has been. There are now 193 banks which have made deposits for the reduction of their circulation, and the deposits are not entirely exhausted. Three hundred and thirty banks at time had deposits for the reduction of circulation. Twelve banks in New-York City are re ducing their circulation, four in Boston, seven in Chieago, two in Milwaukee, and five in St. Louis. There are 211 banks in voluntary liquidation. Since the inauguration of the National Bank system sixty banks have

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1877. Señor Mata, the Diaz Minister, is not so much coabled over the relations between Mexico and the Un Mr. Vibbert continued his appeal for probabition, and tod States, as newspaper reports have made it appear, was frequently applicated. At 1 o'clock a recess was Ho doubts whether the State Department has received any dispatches referring to agitation in Mexico against this Government, and believes that Diaz is using every means in his power to preserve peace and cultivate friendly relations with the United States. He says that to this end Mr. Foster, our Minister to Mexico, has already opened negotiations with the Diaz Government, looking to the making of a new treaty between the two countries, which shall settle many of the troublesome

The District Commissioners have informed the Secretary of the Treasury that there will be no surplus money in the District Treasury out of which to reimburse the United States Treasury for moneys advanced in payment of interest on the 3.65 bon is of the tnining visiting friends, and hereafter greater caution District; and that if any money were taken from the District Treasury for this purpose, it would interfere with, and perhaps prevent, the maintenance of the District Government.

The appointment of John L. Stevens as Minister to

mission will be issued when Mr. Stevens arrives abroad, when, it is thought, the present incumbent will resign. Under any circumstances, Mr. Stevens will take charge of the office.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

ACTIVE HOSTILITIES AROUND PLEVNA. GEN. SKOBELEFF DISPLAYING GREAT ENERGY IN

Russian official bulletins as late as Tuesday morning, report that military operations were still in progress against Plevna. The Russian left had repulsed a sortie, and capturthe town of Plevna. The Montenegrins have inflicted another defeat on the Turks. Servia is about

ANOTHER MONTENEGRIN VICTORY.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1877. Reuter's dispatch from Ragusa reports that the Montenegrins, yesterday at Jesero, defeated Hafiz Pasha, who was marching to the relief of Nicsics. Six hundred Turks were killed and one hundred

THE ATTACK ON PLEVNA. IMPORTANT POSITIONS GAINED BY THE RUSSIANS-A

TURKISH SORTIE REPULSED. London, Weinesday, Sept. 12, 1877. The wild rumors of the capture of Plevna, which

have been affoat in Vienna and Bucharest since Saturday, are disproved by Russian bulletins just received. The first is from the Russian headquarters at Poredin, or Pordim, one of the villages near Plevna. It is dated Monday, 10:40 a. m.:

"Our batteries cannonaded Plevna all Sunday. The Turks made a considerable sortic against our left wing, but were repulsed, losing heavily. The Roumanians made a bold reconnoisance of the enemy's redoubts, which opened a heavy fire, but were silenced by a concentrated fire from our batteries. The position of one of our siege batteries was changed on Sunday evening to enable it to cannonade the fortified Turkish encampment. Heavy cannonading continued through the night, and has increased in extent and activity from five o'clock this morning. All is quet at the other points of the theatre of war. Af the capture of Lovatz we took two Turkish standards and a quantity of arms and ammunition. We buried 2,200 Turkish dead. Large numbers were sabred by our cavalry during the pursuit. Our loss was

THE SECOND BULLETIN. The second bulletin, dated Tuesday, 5:20 a. m., is

"Our siege batteries cannonaded Plevna all Monday and until late in the night. The left wing, under Gen. Skobeleff, captured another of the neighboring heights, which will enable us to bom-At an adjourned meeting of the Thirteenth | bard the enemy's positions and the town of Plevna itself. The enemy opposed Gen. Skobeleif very feebly. Our cavalry on the Sophia road has defeated a detachment of Circassians from Pievna. Our losses to the present time are maignificant."

INCIDENTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Constantinophe, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1877.
It is reported again—this time from Shumla—that Saleiman Pasha has crossed the Balkans.

VIENAL Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1877.

The new Russian bridge over the Danube, at Nikopolis, was completed on Monday.

TWO BRITISH SHIPS WRECKED.

THE POEEST AND AVALANCHE IN COLLEMON-NINETY-SIX LIVES LOST.

Loxnon, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1877. Information of a great disaster in the English Channel has been received. Last night at 9:30, seven miles off Portland, the ship Forest struck auother vessel, the Avalanche, between the main and mizzenmast, nearly cutting her in two. The Avalanche sank immediately. The Forest, though greatly damaged, kept affoat an hour or two, and then also foundered.

It is estimated that ninety-six lives were lost. Special attention is given to the abuses connected | The Avalanche, which left London on the 4th inst. with passengers' baggage, and a number of recom- for New-Zealand, was commanded by Capt. Wilmendations are made looking to their cor- liams, she carried sixty-three passengers-iwentysix saloon, seventeen second-class, and twenty thirdclass-mostly colonists. The third officer and two seamen only were saved.

The Forest, Capt. Lockhart, was bound from London for New-York. She was in ballast. Her crew numbered twenty-one. Three boats were launched from her. One of them, with twelve persons, including Capt. Lockhart and the chief mate, reached the land. The second beat has been washed ashore, as were also several dead bodies. It is supposed the

third boat sank. LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 13, 1877. The latest particulars show that over one hundred per ons were drowned in the disaster of the Forest and Avalanche off Portland.

THE MACE FOR THE ST. LEGER STAKES. LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1877.

The race for the St. Leger stakes was the principal event to-day at the Doneaster September meeting, and brought out a field o fourteen borses. Lord Falmouth's bay colt, Silvior, with 7 to 4 laid against him in the latest betting, won, with the same Lord Bradford's chestnut filly, Manusuvre, at 20 to 1, third. The other horses came in in the following order; Durham, Strachino, Ridaigo, Zacchero, Plunger, Warrior, Fontainebleau, Brown Prince, Sheldrake, Strathuaire and Sunray. The race was won by three lengths. Time,

Sin. 27 sec.
Si. Leger Stakes of twenty five sovereigns each, for three years old colds, 8 stone 10 pound; fillies, 8 stone 5 pound; the owner of the second horse to re, ever 200 sovereigns, and the third 10, sovereigns out of the stakes. St. Leger course, about one mile, say furnizes and 132 yards; 216 subscribers.

Lord Falmonth's b. c. Silvio, by Blair Athol, out of Silverhols.

hair Lord Falmouth's b. L. Lady Golightly, by King Tom, out of Lady Coventy Lord Bradford's ch. f. Manuserre, by Lord Childen, out of Quick March Mr. C. Pesrin's b. c. Durham, by Cathedral, out of Gatulde, Cuente's dam Baron A. de Rothschild's br. c. Strachine, by Parmesan, out

Old Mald.
Vivna's b. c. Hidairo, by Pers Gemes, out of Nightral, by West Australian.
I traditor's c. Zaccasto, by Legyles, out of Zelle....
J. Johnstone's b. c. Planger, by Adventurer, out of Mr. H. Boyen's b. c. Warrior, by General Peel, out of Kine-

Mr. A. Lupen's br. c. Fontainebleau, by Dollar, out of Finlande Mr. M. H. Sanford's b. c. Brown Prince, by Lexington, out Britannia, by Flying Bulenman. Mr. T. Jenning's br. c. Sheldrake, by Mendrake, out of Mr. T. Johnnog's br. c. Sheldrake, by Mendrake, out of Honny Breast Knol. Lord Scarsot eigh's fr. c. Strathmarn, by Strathconin, out of Hermione, by Kingstone. Mr. J. H. Honlasworth's b.f. Smray, by King of the Forest, out of Sunsidee.

SENATOR MORTON'S HEALTH.

HIS PHYSICIANS CONFIDENT OF HIS ULTIMATE BE-COVERY-THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO-DAY. INVITEL SCHAPE TO THE TRIBUNE.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 12.-Senator Morton suffered from alarming pains to-day, in the left side, is the immediate vicinity of his beart. Dr. Thompson chains that there is no paralysis of bowels or stomchains that there is no paralysis of bowels of stom-ach, and is sanguine of the Senator's ultimate recovery. He is sleeping at this hour, cheren-o'clock p. m. His friends are hopeful that his physicians have again got his disease under control. President Hayes's visit to-morrow morning will be entirely private; only himself and immediate family will be admitted to Gov. Burbank's residence. The solve Senator's relative was caused by over-exertion in enter-

RESTING AT NOON. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATOR.]

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 12.-Advices from Judge Pitman accepted the nondestion in a brief but no record was made of the appointment. The com-

UNVEILING THE SOLDIERS'S MONUMENT. GEN. BUTLER, CHIEF-JUSTICE WAITE AND OTHERS -THE PRESIDENT UNVEILS THE MONUMENT-TRIBUTES TO THE VOLUNTEER PRIVATES.

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 12 .- Long before the hour at which the procession was to move toward the Soldiers' Home, this morning, crowds of people had gathered along the route and around the residence of Mr. Anderson, where the President is staying, while ed heights, whence its artillery might fire on thousands of others were on their way to the the town of Pleyna. The Montenegrins have into explain to the Powers her reasons for going to and marched to the residence of Mr. Anderson, from whence they escorted the Presidential party to the depot of the Home Avenue cars. The military took the train for the grounds, and the President and party drove to the Home in their carriages. They arrived at the north gate at 9:30 o'clock, and were re caived by the Brown Guards and escorted to headquarters, a salute of twenty-one guns being fired on the arrival of the visitors. A grand review and inspection of nearly 3,000 veterans took place at 10 o'clock, after where Col. Brown, Governor of the Home, read a short address of welcome, after which Gen. Benjamin F. Builer, President of the Board of Managers, said ; OMRADES OF THE CENTRAL BRANCH OF THE SOLDIERS'

of the United States, a distinguished chizen of the new of the head of the greatest and most cowerful runcent in the world, who is two his high day to here and show his regard for his old comrances, of whom he recognizes, and for all of whom he feels ave of one soldier for mother, low soldiers, the President of the United States.

may than, one and all, in an special care and keeping.

At the close of the President's remarks Gen. Batter in troduced Secretary of War McCrary, who said:

Vetteran Soldents: I know not how to express the feelings which are excited as a failure of the five the feelings which are excited as a failure of the five in the present of the property of the property of the present of the

At the conclusion of Secretary McCrary's speech, Gen. Smiler said that as the veterans had heard every other Manager of the Board heretofore, he would dismiss them for dinner, in order that they might be ready promptly at 2 o'clock to join in the ceremonics of unveiling the monument. But the Hon. Lewis B. Gunckel, Local Manager of the Home, rose and said : " Boys, it is a full your until donner-time; don't let them cheat you that way," whereupon Gen. Butler immediately introduced Mr. Ganekel, who in turn introduced Chief Justice Waite,

who spoke as follows:

I don't know by what right the Secretary of the Board of Managera assumes to be President. I always supposed that when I came to Dayton I was under the command of Gen. Butler, and tor the first time is my life I have known anybody dare to usurp his powers; but, however that may be it was for your consideration tout Gen. Butler proposed that the assembly now disperse. It is my pleasure to say I come back with renewed approbation of what is done for you and by you. It is a wonder for any three thousand men brought together in a noise like this, with different unbits and technique, that it can be said that when we come here as a Board of Manager's we said that when we come here as a Board of Manager's we said that when we come here as a Board of Manager's we have the Government of the United States on the administration of this Home. It is you that nave done it, my friends. It is not the Government of any of my done it, my friends, I have not be administration of this Home. It is you that nave done it, my friends, I home. It is not the down and the administration of the syour gratifact for whit your e-unitry has done for you in recognizing your secretary in the graties of the said and a single one of the property of the said that the my done it is your gratifact for whit your e-unitry has done for you in the your gratifact for whit your e-unitry has done for you in the years passed, and he is the happy, contented men that you tow are. If now have the who spoke as follows:.

as well be honged for a sheep as a lamb. I now have the pleasure of introducing Maj. Gen. Martindale, of New-Gen. Martindale proceeded to deliver a short address Gen. Martinate proceeded to deriver a short matrices in his usual happy manner, at the close of which he introduced Judge Bond, of Baltimore, who responded, in an effective hide speech, to the cheers which followed his introduction. The andience was then dismissed for

In the afternoon a large crowd attended the auvailing of the Soldiers' Monument. At least 30,000 people were crowded into the space of a city square, among them 2,000 ladies, while on the surrounding slopes and knolls for two squares distant were to be seen half as many more. Four mintary compantes, in gay uniforms and with flags flying, escorted the President and party to the grand stand. On a spacious platform were several hundred stringuished visitors and prominent citizens of this and other cities, with 100 ladies. It was by far the most imposing scene witnessed by the President since he began have made an important capture.

his tour among the people. After prayer, a chorus of 200 voices, led by Otto Singer, of Cincinnati, sang "Free dom's Anthem," by Beethoven, accompanied by a splenlid home band with grand effect. At 3 o'clock President Hayes was presented to the immense audience, and was received with great cheers. He was given the cord to pull the canvas off the statue, but unfortunately it broke, and laughter and expressions of regret Court, remarked: "Mr. President, that is the first future of the Administration." To which no one said "Nay." The President remained standing some min-

when the unveiling was completed, amid cheers The Hon. L. B. Gubekel, local manager of the Soldiers' Home, made a statement of the way in which this monument had been designed, completed and paid for. It was mainly the result of efforts of the officers and veteran soldiers of the Home, and was designed to perpetuate the memory of valorous deeds of common soldiers, and hear down to future ages the story of this wonderful institution. It is not only paid for, but there is a surplus of \$1,185 52 in the treasury, with which to

ornament the surroundings.

Gen. J. D. Cox, of Toledo, then delivered an interesting and eloquent oration. He said nopes had been entertained of meeting here representatives from the other side in the late war. Although they were not here, it was believed an era of national brotherbood was again dawning upon us. He said many good and true things about the soldiers in the ranks, as compared with the

officers, that were warmly applauded. The formal ceremonies having ceased, Col. Brown, Commandant of the Home, was about to dismiss the audience, when many calls were made for "Butler, Ben.
Butler."* The General was presented and greeted with

The first portion of the testimony was compara-

much enthusiasm. He said: As the General retired there went up a general and

Covernment in the world, who is yes his high day to come here and show has regard for his old comranes, some of whom he recognizes, and for all of whom he feels the love of one soldier for another.

Fellow soldiers, the President of the United States. [Prolonged cheering.]

The President arise and spokebriefly, as follows:

Commands and Fellow Cutizens: This accelling I know is not a personal compliment. This large assemblage of the disabled veterans of the Volunteer Army of the United States, it is the being has devoted upon me, and their particular interment to the G-vernment of the United States. These brave men fought and surfaced to restore the Union of their fathers, and to make perpetut. Their services and sacrifices will always be remembered with affection and graiffuide, and good men and women will pray that the supreme Euler of the Universe will increase that the close of the President's remarks Gen. Batter introduced Secretary of War McCrary, who said:

Veteran Soldbiers: I know not how to express the

so far gone before they are known to be alling that no Several cases of children being poisoned in the city from partaking of the milk have al ready come to notice, and the people are thoroughly and. The Leader will publish to-morrow a long state ment from a surgeon who has treated more than forty cases, and made a careful post mortem examina-tion of the bodies. He says that it can be cured if taken in time. His plan is to wash the animal in a lotion, which acts as a disinfectant for the ticks and an antidote for the polson. The affected beef is quite readily detected by a skilled eye. The fatty portion is brownish yellow, and the lean bright red. When exposed to the air for a short period, this meat becomes putrid and of a dark brown color. The disease is very infectious. Cattle become infected by contact with the virus deposited upon the grass by diseased cattle while feeding, and by drinking from a stream which has flowed through a pasture containing discused cattle. The plague will prove very disastrous in this dairy section if it is not immediately checked. The symptoms are a fide! A.—Yes, sir, for a large amount; very nearly the heavy falling off in milk and bloody urine. Death follows m a few hours.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS. Baltimore, Sept. 12 .- Two men, giving their

names as Wm. B. Nelson and John Hare, have been ar rested here by detectives on suspicion of being "confl dence operators" and dealing in counterfeit money, On being searched there was found upon them two large red Russia-ieather pocceibooks, containing counterfeit bonds and checks to a large amount, and two small wa-2 ets nearly filled with bogus gold twenty-franc piece There were six or eight well engraved counterfeit \$1,000 United States gold coupon bonds, and the following checks: One on the Pacific Bank of San Francisco, dated August 1, payable to the order of R. Brooks, for \$2,400 and 1, payable to the order of R. Brooks, for \$2,400 and signed L. H. Cambriely & Co.; another on the same bank for \$2,800, payable to the order of W. H. Brooks, and signed M. O. Cambriels & Co.; a check on the Meriden Bank, of Indianapolits, for \$2,500, payable to Wm. H. Brooks, and signed G. E. Manning & Co.; a bill of exchange, dated at New-York, August 20, for £200, payable to the order of Wm. H. Brooks, signed Wm. McCarriy & Co., and directed to Enford & Co. Nelson cialms that he is unjustly suspected, and that the articles found are the property of Hare. He states that he is a New-Yorker, and in company with a Mr. Mulmay, carried on the horse anction business in that city. They had a partial hyaring this morning, and were committed for further examination. The detectives are confident that they have made an important capture.

TWEED TALKING AGAIN.

WHY HE BOUGHT HALF OF O'BRIEN'S CLAIM. LONG ARRAY OF BILLS WHICH WERE PARTIALLY FRAUDULENT-A TRANSACTION IN WHICH THE NAM'S OF S. J. TILDEN AND JUDGE BARRETT WERE MENTIONED.

Mr. Tweed resumed the story of his official life vesterday, before the Committee of the Board of Aldermen, Messrs. Lewis, Slevin and Cowing. As on the previous day, the room was full, but on looking around it was remarked that many persons well known in political circles were not present at what promised to be a most exciting disclosure. When Tweed came down at the last session, his manner was very much subdued, and he acted as though he realized that he was utterly at the mercy of somebody whom he was trying to propitiate by an exposure of former city officials. It was only once, perhaps, that he del perately uttered one of those Tweed witicisms, the fun of which was chiefly derived from his exceedingly crisp and curt bluntness. Yesterday, however, he assumed something of his cid-time swagger. He talked volubly, was not averse to saying something smart occasionally, which made his admirers (for he had them present) and others laugh. It was noticeable that the quiet httle man who sat at his side, and who is so well known now as his counsel, John D. Townsend, seemed to deprecate this slight exhibition

tively uninteresting, as it consisted of arepetition of the old tale of fraud centring around the fragrant memories of Garvey, Ingersoll, Keysor, and the rest. When, however, the name of Samuel J. Tilden was heard, the audience certainly pricked up their ears with curious suddenness, for the room became very still, and one could imagine he detected a spice of triumph in the tones of the man of fraud as he detailed the occurrences in which Sheriff O'Brien figured, and brought in the names of Mr. Tilden and Judge George C. Barrett, of the Supreme Court. It was in connection with his mention of the latter gentleman that Tweed imparted the information that counsel to the Committee of Seventy (then Mr. Barrett's position) was a much more important office than Judge, a statement which the spectators became much amused at when they observed the coaseems, according to the testimony, was to be induced to "iet up" on Tweed after the latter had paid \$150,000 for a half interest in O'Brien's claim against the city, assigned to Monheimer, and Mr. Tilden's flerceness was to be abated by his election to the Assembly in O'Brien's district. The counsel asked the innocent conundrum: "And did Tilden 'let up?" to which Mr. Tweed irenically replied: "I don't think he did. It did not look much as though he did; but that's not the only time I have been fooled. It's only one of many times."

Mr. Tweed, before the examination was resumed, expressed a desire to make some corrections in his was handed to him, after some discussion as to the propriety of reading over publicly the whole testimony, and he indicated his corrections. They consisted mostly of small errors made by the official stenographer, two important corrections being as as saying that Mr. Fowier, at the meeting at Briggs's house, guaranteed to see that the money was paid to Voorbies to keep him away from a certain meeting of the Supervisors, Mr. Tweed really said that Mr. Briggs told him Fowler had guaranteed it. Again, he did not say that Mr. Bell was present at that meeting, but that every one was present except. Mr. Bell

Q .- At the last reason of the Committee I gave you the the year '61 to '70 inclusive, walch were passed by the Board of Supervisors by corrupt means." A.—You recolboar of Seject and the formula of the first the find them, for you have sent me quite a large number of books, and I have also endeavored to obtain them, but

Q -What do you want ! A .- I want the documents of 68, '69, '70 and '71.

Q.-Those documents I have been anable to obtain in this city, and I should be extremely glad, if anyoody in the city has copies of those books, if he would furnish them to the Committee. A.-I heard to-day of a genile-man who is supposed to have them, and if I can flad a proper messenger, I will send for them.

Q.-It would be desirable for the reporters to say that the printed documents of the Board of Supervisors, from '61 to '71 inclusive, are not in existence in any of the county officers. A.—It is impossible for me to get them, Mr. Counsellor. I don't know how I can send, or what I cau do. Once in a waile I can get a messenger, but it is only once in a while.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tweed, recurring to what we have design

nated as the Supervisors' Ring, prior to the passage of the act of 18.0, which put those matters into the hands of the Board of Audit, who composed that Supervisors' Ring! A .- I have got to go back to the records again. Q .- You have answered it already. A .- That is the

proper answer.
Q.—You have stated that it was William M. Tweed. Walter Roche, Henry Smith, Andrew J. Blenkly, Isane J. Oliver, James Hayes and John Fox. A .- At various

mes -not all at one time. Q.-I wish you would explain the manner in which these fraudulent claims were presented to the Board of Supervisors-who made the arrangements with the claimants-and trace the whole proceedings from the beginning to the end. A .- Pretty nearly every person who had business with the Board of Supervisors, or furnished the county with supplies, had a friend in the Board of Supervisors—generally some one member of that ring— and tarough that one member toey were talked to, and the result was their bilts were sent in and the percentages were paid on the bill-sometimes one man, and

ometimes another. Q .- Some one of these six or seven men! A .- Yes, sir. Q.-Would the claimant be informed by the Supervisor, whom you designate as his friend in the Board, that he must make his bill bigger than it really was! A .-Yes, sir, so that he could afford to pay lifteen per cent off,

or whatever was agreed on.
Q.—And this fifteen per cent, or whatever was agreed on, was paid to the party in the ring f A .- To the party

who gave them the information, Q.-Did all of these bills have a basis? A.-Up to '70 or '71, I guess they all had a basis. I think they all had good foundations. Large portions of them were proper

Q .- That is, for some sum or another they were bons

Q -And the plan was to add fifteen or some per cent to the face of a good bill, which was to be divided among the members of the ring? A .- Add it either in the quantity of the materials or the price. Q.-Materials or work ! A.-Yes, sir.

Q.-This understanding was made between some one or more members of the ring, and the claimant! A .- Originally it was, but finally it drifted into my hands,

Q.—During that period were any bills allowed to pass
the Board of Supervisors which were catirely bona fide!

A .- Yes, sir; a great many of them. Q .- And you think, if you could get hold of the documents of the Board of Supervisors for those years, you could separate the good from the fraudulent bills! A-I would know the individuals who paid the fifteen per cent. I don't know that I could designate what portions of those bills were referred to and what not, for I don't know that I ever knew. The aggregate was what I knew

Q .- You mean to say you know that certain persons, who were in the habit of doing work and furnishing materials to the city, were also in the habit of adding fraudulently to their bills, and you can designate those persons! A .- I can designate those persons.

Q.—And some of the bills ! A.—Yes, sir.
Q. I have been unable to find those documents any-